Calendar No. 726

97TH CONGRESS, 2d Session | SENATE | REPORT No. 97-508

BURNS PAIUTE TRIBE AS BENEFICIARY

JULY 28 (legislative day, JULY 12), 1982.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. COHEN, from the Select Committee on Indian Affairs, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 1468]

The Select Committee on Indian Affairs, to which was referred the bill (S. 1468) to provide for the designation of the Burns Paiute Tribe as the beneficiary of a public domain allotment, and to provide that all similarly situated lands in Harney County, Oregon, will be held in trust by the United States for the benefit of the Burns Paiute Indian Colony having considered the same, reports favorably thereon with an amendment and recommends that the bill (as amended) do pass.

The amendment is as follows:

1. On page 2, following section 2 insert the following new section:

SEC. 3. Section 2 of the Act of November 24, 1942 (56 Stat. 1022, 25 U.S.C. 373b) is amended by deleting "2,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "50,000".

PURPOSE

To provide that a public domain allotment in estate of a Burns Paiute Indian, Jesse J. James, be taken into trust by the United States for the Burns Paiute Tribe and to provide that, in the future, interests in all Burns Pauite allotments on the public domain in Harney County, Oregon that are in estates of intestate Indians who have died without heirs, shall be taken into trust by the United States for the benefit of the Burns Paiute Indian Colony of the Burns Paiute Indian Reservation.

S. 1468, as amended, provides further that the value of public domain allotments in the intestate Indians who die without heirs that are subject to being taken into trust for the benefit of Indians at the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior shall be increased from the current amount of $2,000 to $50,000.

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Background

On January 12, 1978, Jesse J. James, a Burns Paiute Indian, died intestate. Mr. James' estate included a public domain allotment of 160 acres and the Office of Hearings and Appeals in the Department of the Interior, concluded that, under applicable law of the State of Oregon, Mr. James had no heirs. A final order of escheat was entered by the administrative law judge on May 30, 1980.

The Board of Indian Appeals later ruled that the James' allotment could not be taken in trust by the United States for the Burns Paiute Tribe at the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior because its value exceeded the $2,000 limitation set forth in 25 U.S.C. 373b.

The James' allotment is located about 12 miles from the Burns Paiute Colony's tribal trust land. It is one of numerous such allotments which taken together total 10,854 acres. The Burns Paiute Tribe occupies a reservation of about 770 acres and has stated its intention to use the additional 160 acres in the James' allotment for agricultural purposes. The Tribe believes this allotment will increase tribal income, reduce its dependence on the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and provide greater employment for tribal members.

Legislative History

S. 1468 was introduced on July 14, 1981 by Senator Mark Hatfield and was referred to the Select Committee on Indian Affairs. On November 18, 1981, the Indian Affairs Committee held a hearing on the bill.

Committee Recommendation

The Select Committee on Indian Affairs, a poll of its members completed on February 25, 1982, unanimously recommends that the Senate pass S. 1468, as amended.

Committee Amendments

The Select Committee on Indian Affairs, by a poll of its Members completed on February 25, 1982, adopted the following amendments:

On page 2, following section 2 inset the following new section:

> Sec. 3. Section 2 of the Act of November 24, 1942 (56 Stat. 1022, 25 U.S.C. 373b) is amended by deleting "2,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "50,000."

Cost and Budgetary Consideration

The cost estimate for S. 1468, as amended, as provided by the Congressional Budget Office, is outlined below:

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, D.C., February 18, 1982.

Hon. WILLIAM S. COHEN,
Chairman, Select Committee on Indian Affairs, U.S. Senate, Dirksen Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Pursuant to Section 403 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the Congressional Budget Office has reviewed S. 1468, a bill to provide for the designation of the Burns Paiute Indian Tribe as the beneficiary of a public domain allotment, and to provide that all future similarly situated lands in Harney County, Oregon, will be held in trust by the United States for the benefit of the Burns Paiute Indian Colony, as amended and ordered reported by the Senate Select Committee on Indian Affairs, February 11, 1982.

Based on this review, it is expected that no additional cost to the government would be incurred as a result of enactment of this bill. The bill allows the U.S. government to take into trust particular public domain allotments under particular circumstances noted in the bill.

Should the Committee so desire, we would be pleased to provide further details on this estimate.

Sincerely,

RAYMOND C. SCHEPPACH
(For Alice M. Rivlin,
Director).

REGULATORY IMPACT STATEMENT

Paragraph 11(b) of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate requires each report accompanying a bill to evaluate the regulatory and paperwork impact that would be incurred in carrying out the bill.

The Committee believes that S. 1468, as amended, will have no regulatory or paperwork impact.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATION

The legislative report on S. 1468 received by the Committee from the Department of the Interior is set forth below:

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., November 16, 1981.

Hon. WILLIAM S. COHEN,
Chairman, Committee on Indian Affairs,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This responds to your request for our view on S. 1468, a bill "To provide for the designation of the Burns Paiute

Indian Tribe as the beneficiary of a public domain allotment, and to provide that all future similarly situated lands in Harney County, Oregon, will be held in trust by the United States for the benefit of the Burns Paiute Indian Colony."

We have no objection to the enactment of S. 1468, if amended as suggested herein.

S. 1468 would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to hold in trust for the Burns Paiute Indian Colony of Oregon, as part of their reservation, a public domain allotment that is included in the estate of a Burns Paiute Indian who died in 1978 with no heirs. Section 2 of the bill would provide that interests in all Burns public domain allotments that are located in Harney County, Oregon, and were owned by an Indian dying intestate without heirs shall be held in trust by the United States for the Burns Paiute Indian Colony of Oregon and shall be part of the Burns Paiute Indian Reservation.

Jesse J. James, a Burns Paiute Indian and owner of a 160-acre public domain allotment, died on January 12, 1978. His estate has been probated by the Portland Office of Hearings and Appeals, Department of the Interior, and in accordance with Oregon state law governing intestate succession that office determined that Jesse J. James had no heirs. Decendants who were not eligible to inherit under Oregon State law petitioned to have the case reopened. Their petition was granted. However, the additional evidence which was presented only served to support the original findings. Pursuant to the Act of November 24, 1942 (56 Stat. 1022; 25 U.S.C. 373b), the Administrative Law Judge issued a Final Order of Escheat on May 30, 1980. The case was then referred to the Interior Board of Indian Appeals which determined that congressional action was necessary for the property to escheat to the United States in trust for the Burns Paiute Indian Colony. Section 2 of the 1942 Act provides:

"That if the Secretary determines that the land involved lies within or adjacent to an Indian community and may be advantageously used for Indian purposes, the land or interest therein shall escheat to the United States to be held in trust for such needy Indians as the Secretary of the Interior may designate, where the value of the estate does not exceed $2,000, and in case of estates exceeding said sum, such estates shall be held in trust by the United States for such Indians as the Congress may hereafter designate, subject to all valid existing agricultural, surface, and mineral leases and the rights of any person thereunder."

Although no formal appraisal of the subject property exists, the Bureau of Indian Affairs has estimated the value of the property to be $9,600. It is located twelve miles from the existing Burns Paiute Colony Tribal trust land, and is one of the many Burns Paiute public domain allotments, totalling 10,854 acres, concentrated in an area just east of Burns, Oregon. We believe that transfer of this land to the tribe is in keeping with the Congressional intent of the 1942 Act.

We also support the intent of section 2 of S. 1468. We believe, however, that section 2 of the bill could be amended to solve permanently the problem created by the $2,000 limitation in the 1942 Act, by amending it to read as follows:

"SEC. 2. Section 2 of the Act of November 24, 1942 (56 Stat 1022; 25 U.S.C. 373b) is amended by deleting, "$2,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "$50,000".

This amendment would increase the 1942 $2,000 limitation to $50,000, thus removing the need for Congressional consideration of the disposition of lands valued at less than that amount.

The Office of Management and Budget had advised that there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the Administration's program.

Sincerely,

KENNETH L. SMITH,
Assistant Secretary.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with subsection 12 of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the Committee notes the following change in existing law: The Act of November 24, 1942 (56 Stat. 1022; 25 U.S.C. 373b) is amended to increase the value of to which the Act pertains which may be taken in trust for an Indian tribe at the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior from $2,000 to $50,000.

A BILL To provide for the designation of the Burns Paiute Indian Tribe as the beneficiary of a public domain allotment, and to provide that all future similarly situated lands in Harney County, Oregon, will be held in trust by the United States for the benefit of the Burns Paiute Indian Colony

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, pursuant to section 2 of the Act of November 24, 1942 (56 Stat. 1022; 25 U.S.C. 373b), the estate of Jesse Joseph James, Burns 144–N1116, consisting of a public domain allotment, Burns Pauite domain allotment numbered 144–111, northwest quarter, section 32, township 23 south, range 32½ east, Willamette meridian, Harney County, Oregon, is hereby declared to be held in trust by the United States for the Burns Paiute Indian Colony of Oregon and part of the Burns Paiute Indian Reservation.

SEC. 2. Section 2 of the Act of November 24, 1942 (56 Stat. 1022; 25 U.S.C. 373b), is amended by inserting the following immediately before the period at the end thereof: ": *Provided further*, That interests in all Burns public domain allotments located in Harney County, Oregon, belonging to Indians who die intestate without heirs shall be held in trust by the United States for the Burns Paiute Indian Colony of Oregon and shall be part of the Burns Paiute Indian Reservation".

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Calendar No. 727

97TH CONGRESS, 2d Session } SENATE { REPORT No. 97-509

UNITED STATES HOLDS CERTAIN LANDS IN TRUST FOR THE WASHOE TRIBE

JULY 28 (legislative day, JULY 12), 1982.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. COHEN, from the Select Committee on Indian Affairs, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 1858]

The Select Committee on Indian Affairs to which was referred the bill (S. 1858) to declare that the United States holds certain lands in trust for the Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California and to transfer certain other lands to the administration of the United States Forest Service having considered the same, reports favorably thereon with an amendment and recommends that the bill as amended do pass.

The amendment in the nature of a substitute is as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

That (a) subject to the provisions of subsection (b), all right, title, and interest of the United States in the following lands (including all improvements thereon and appurtenances thereto, particularly all water rights appurtenant thereto which are presently administered by the Bureau of Indian Affairs of the Department of the Interior are hereby declared to be held by the United States in trust for the benefit and use of the Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California and are hereby declared to be part of the Washoe Indian Reservation:

TOWNSHIP 14 NORTH, RANGE 19 EAST, MOUNT DIABLO MERIDIAN, NEVADA

Section 1: Lot 2 northeast quarter, lot 3; 84.90 acres.

Section 3: West half lot 1 west half lot 2, northeast quarter, east half lot 1, east half lot 2, northwest quarter; 157.14 acres.

Section 14: East half southwest quarter, southwest quarter northeast quarter, southeast quarter northwest quarter excluding any portion lying west of Jack's Valley Road as it presently exists; 160.00 acres.

Section 22: South half north half; 160.00 acres.

Section 23: South half, south half northwest quarter, northeast quarter northwest quarter; 440.00 acres.

Section 24: South half south half; 160.00 acres.

Section 25: North half, southeast quarter, northeast quarter southwest quarter; 520.00 acres.

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Section 36: West half, north half northeast quarter, southwest quarter northeast quarter, south half southeast quarter, northwest quarter southeast quarter; 560.00 acres.

Total acreage: 2,242.04 acres more or less.

TOWNSHIP 14 NORTH, RANGE 20 EAST, MOUNT DIABLO MERIDIAN, NEVADA

Section 5: The north half of the northeast quarter lying west of the V and T right-of-way and south of Clear Creek; and the east half of lot 2 in the northwest quarter. Total acreage: 108.01 acres more or less.

Section 6: Lots 1 and 2; 144.13 acres.

Section 18: West half northeast quarter, southeast quarter northeast quarter, northwest quarter southeast quarter; 160.00 acres more or less.

Section 19: South half lot 2 northwest quarter, lot 2 southwest quarter; 98.36 acres more or less.

TOWNSHIP 15 NORTH, RANGE 20 EAST, MOUNT DIABLO MERIDIAN, NEVADA

Section 32: The east half of the southeast quarter and the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter; and two parcels of land lying within the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 32 in township 15 north of range 20 east of the Mount Diablo Meridian in Ormsby County, Nevada. Parcel numbered 1 is south of the highway leading from the Stewart Indian School to the Minden-Carson City Highway and is described as beginning at a point at the southeast corner of the parcel, the corner being also the southwest corner of the missionary lot, said point of beginning and further described as being north 52 degrees 43 minutes west, a distance of 2,198.00 feet from the southeast corner of section 32:

thence north 89 degrees 50 minutes west, a distance of 900.00 feet to the southwest corner of the parcel, said corner being also the southwest corner of the above described subdivision;

thence north 0 degrees 04 seconds east, a distance of 1,102.00 feet to a point at the northwest corner of the parcel and the southerly side of the highway 100-foot right-of-way line;

thence south 51 degrees 32 minutes east, along the southerly side of the highway right-of-way line a distance of 1,600.28 to a point at the intersection of the highway right-of-way line and the northerly property line of the missionary lot;

thence north 55 degrees 24 minutes west along the northerly property line of said lot a distance of 430.00 feet to a point;

thence south 0 degrees 04 minutes west, along the west boundary of said lot a distance of 354.40 feet to the point of beginning; said parcel numbered 1 containing 15.51 acres more or less.

Parcel numbered 2 is north of the highway leading from the Stewart Indian School to the Minden-Carson City Highway and is described as beginning at a point at the southeast corner of the parcel, said corner being on the northerly side of the highway 100-foot right-of-way line and the east side of the above described subdivision, said point of beginning being further described as bearing north 41 degrees 18 minutes west, a distance of 2,010 feet from the southeast corner of section 32:

thence north 51 degrees 32 minutes west, along the northerly side of the highway right-of-way line a distance of 1,690.00 feet to a point;

thence north 0 degrees 04 minutes east, a distance of 35.80 feet to the northwest corner of the parcel, said corner being also the northwest corner of the above described subdivision;

thence south 89 degrees 50 minutes east, along the subdivision line a distance of 1,239.50 feet to the northeast corner of the parcel and the west right-of-way line of the Virginia and Truckee Railroad;

thence south 0 degrees 04 minutes west, along the railroad right-of-way line a distance of 44.50 feet to a point;

thence from a tangent whose bearing is the last described course curving to the left with a radius of 1,196.28 feet through an angle of 21 degrees 15 minutes 40 seconds a distance of 443.90 feet to a point on the railroad right-of-way line and the east side of the subdivision;

thence south 0 degrees 04 minutes west, along the east side of the subdivision a distance of 655.70 feet to the point of beginning.

And the south half of the southwest quarter excepting the following parcels:

(1) land lying west of the V and T Railroad right-of-way contained in the southeast quarter southeast quarter; and

(2) southwest quarter southeast quarter.

Total acreage 165.54 acres more or less.

(b) Nothing in this section shall deprive any person or entity of any legal existing right-of-way, legal mining claim, legal grazing permit, legal water right (including any water right with respect to the Carson River as decreed by order of the United States District Court of the State of Nevada on October 28, 1980, in the matter of the determination of the relative rights in and to the waters of the Carson River and its tributaries in Douglas County, Nevada), or other legal right or legal interest which such person or entity may have in land described in subsection (a).

(c) The lands which are declared to be held in trust and part of the Washoe Indian Reservation under subsection (a) shall be used primarily for agricultural purposes.

(d) Section 164 of the Act of July 13, 1955 (69 Stat. 322, 42 U.S.C. 7474), as amended, shall be applied without regard to the provisions of this section.

SEC. 2. On or before the expiration of one hundred and eighty days from the date of enactment of this Act the Bureau of Indian Affairs shall transfer to the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture, the following lands which shall become national forest system lands subject to all laws, rules, and regulations applicable to the national forest system:

TOWNSHIP 14 NORTH, RANGE 19 EAST, MOUNT DIABLO, MERIDIAN, NEVADA

Section 21: Southeast quarter northeast quarter; 40 acres.
Section 28: Northeast quarter northeast quarter; 40 acres.
Total acreage: 80.00 acres more or less.

PURPOSE

The purpose of S. 1858 is to transfer 2,890 acres of land, now part of the defunct Stewart Indian School in Nevada, to the Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California. The bill would also transfer about 80 acres of land now administered by the Bureau of Indian Affairs to the National Forest Service.

BACKGROUND AND NEED

The Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California has about 1,500 members of which about 500 now live in four communities; three in Nevada and one in California. At present, the holdings of the Washoe Tribe are not large and the 2,890 acres of land which are to be taken into trust for the tribe under S. 1858 would more than double its holdings.

The Stewart Indian School was acquired by the United States in 1939 and 1940 and had been used as an agricultural school for Indian students. In 1980, the Bureau of Indian Affairs closed the school. After the school was closed, the protection and maintenance of the grounds and buildings was left to the staff of the Western Nevada Agency of the BIA. The staff and the budget of this agency proved insufficient to discharge these duties and, consequently, the BIA entered into a one-year revocable permit with the Washoe Tribe. Under the permit, the Tribe provided the necessary maintenance and protection of the property and, in return, was able to improve its agriculture and ranching operations.

The acquisition of the land for the Washoe Tribe is intended to enable it to pursue its goal of greater economic self-sufficiency. The land to be acquired under this Act will be integrated into the management of the 795 acres of land that has been held in trust for the Tribe since 1917. The purpose of the bill is in accord with the general Federal policy of self determination for Indian tribes.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

The Washoe Tribe Land Transfer bill, S. 1858, was introduced by Senator Howard Cannon of Nevada on November 17, 1981. Senator Paul Laxalt of Nevada joined as an original co-sponsor. A hearing was held on March 8, 1982.

Companion legislation, H.R. 5081, was introduced in the House of Representatives by Congressman Jim Santini of Nevada on November 20, 1981. The bill was favorably reported out of the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee on April 21, 1982.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Select Committee on Indian Affairs, by a poll of its Members on May 13, 1982, unanimously recommends that the Senate pass S. 1858, as amended.

COMMITTEE AMENDMENTS

The Select Committee on Indian Affairs adopted an amendment in the nature of a substitute in order to make all technical, correcting and clarifying changes.

COST AND BUDGETARY CONSIDERATION

The Cost estimate for S. 1858, as amended, as provided by the Congressional Budget Office, is outlined below:

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, D.C., May 20, 1982.

Hon. WILLIAM S. COHEN,
Chairman, Select Committee on Indian Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Pursuant to Section 403 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the Congressional Budget Office has reviewed S. 1858, a bill to declare that the United States holds certain lands in trust for the Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California and to transfer certain other lands to the administration of the United States Forest Service, as amended and ordered reported by the Senate Select Committee on Indian Affairs, May 13, 1982.

Based on this review, it is expected that enactment of this bill would not result in any significant costs to the government. The bill transfers approximately 2,900 acres of land from the Bureau of Indian Affairs to the trust holdings of the Washoe Indian Reservation and approximately 80 acres to the U.S. Forest Service.

Should the Committee so desire, we would be pleased to provide further details on this estimate.

Sincerely,

RAYMOND C. SCHEPPACH
(For Alice M. Rivlin, Director).

REGULATORY IMPACT STATEMENT

Paragraph 11(b) of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate requires each report accompanying a bill to evaluate the regulatory and paperwork impact that would be incurred in carrying out the bill.

The Committee believes that S. 159, as amended, will have no regulatory or paperwork impact.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATION

The legislative report on S. 1858 received by the Committee from the Department of the Interior is set forth below:

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., March 8, 1982.

Hon. WILLIAM S. COHEN,
Chairman, Select Committee on Indian Affairs,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This responds to your request for our views on S. 1858, a bill "To declare that the United States holds certain lands in trust for the Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California and to transfer certain other lands to the administration of the U.S. Forest Service."

We recommend that the Committee defer action on S. 1858.

S. 1858 would transfer 2,840 acres of Federally owned land presently administered by the BIA, to the Secretary to be held in trust for the Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California and to be made a part of the Washoe Indian Reservation. All legal existing rights-of-way, mining claims, grazing permits, water rights and other legal rights or interests shall not be disturbed by the transfer. S. 1858 also would transfer 80 acres from the BIA administered land to the U.S. Forest Service.

On February 25, 1982, the President signed Executive Order 12348 that would require the payment of fair market value for any Federal lands transferred to Federal agencies and State and local governments. He specifically stated in his 1983 budget message that discounted and no-cost conveyances to State and local governments will be phased out. This transfer to the Tribe has been under negotiation with the State and this Department for over a year. We have not had sufficient time to take the President's new policy into consideration in developing our position on this bill and request deferral of action on the bill until we can do so.

In 1888 and 1889, the Congress appropriated funds for the construction of an Indian school in Ormsby County, Nevada, on 234 acres of land that was donated by the Nevada Indian School Commission to the Federal Government for an Indian school. Through the years, additional property was purchased by the United States Government, mainly for the purpose of adding a farming and ranching unit to the school. The site presently contains a total of 3,067.27 acres of non-contiguous parcels of land. The initial cost to the United States for these lands totals $167,000. The lands are presently valued at approximately $3 million.

The land described in S. 1858 is located in the community of Stewart, Nevada, which is four miles south of Carson City, Nevada and seven miles north of Gardnerville, Nevada. The land was originally a part of the Stewart Indian School complex which was officially closed after the 1980 school term due to a declining enrollment and underutilization of the school facilities. The buildings of the school were in need of renovation and repair due to major damage from earthquakes and

due to the declining enrollment, the repairs would not have been cost-effective.

In addition to the main campus area which also houses the Bureau of Indian Affairs' Western Nevada Agency, the school property includes ranching and grazing lands. The school ranch was used for educational purposes and for providing food for the students at the school.

After the school closed, the maintenance and safeguarding of the government property was left to the small staff of the Western Nevada Agency. It was later determined that the Agency did not have the necessary staff nor the funds to provide the required upkeep and protection of the school property. The Washoe Tribe, which owns trust land in the immediate area, indicated a desire to acquire the ranch lands in trust and, in the interim, agreed to provide the necessary upkeep and protection for the property. A one-year revocable permit was negotiated with the tribe to provide these services, thus allowing the Tribe to increase its agricultural capabilities and to complement its existing ranch operations.

The Washoe Tribe of Nevada has now requested, by resolution adopted by the Washoe Tribe Council on April 14, 1981, that certain Stewart School Ranch lands be added to and made a part of the Washoe tribal lands, and be held in trust by the United States for the benefit and use of the Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California.

The Governor of Nevada has requested the Secretary to transfer the Stewart Indian School facilities and property to the State of Nevada. However, the Secretary's authority to transfer administratively the Stewart property (25 U.S.C. 293a) is limited to transferring a maximum of 50 acres of land. A formal application for that amount of the property is presently being prepared by the State of Nevada.

The Office of Management and Budget has advised that there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the Administration's program.

Sincerely,

KENNETH L. SMITH,
Assistant Secretary.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with subsection 12 of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the Committee notes that no changes in existing law are made by S. 1858, as amended.

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